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350,000 Rail Clerks Balk on Strike; Roads Sure Revolt Is Broken

More Than 75 Per Cent
of Workers Involved
Now Lined Up Against
Walk-Out October 30
Will Await Action
Of the Labor Board

Signalmen, Only Union in
Doubt, Cannot Complete
Ballot by Date Named

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (By The Associated Press).—The prospective rail strike scheduled for October 30 was limited to approximately one-fourth of the nation's railroad employees when officials of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, representing 350,000 men, voted to-night not to authorize a walk-out by their members for the time being.

This action increased the number of major rail unions which have voted not to strike now to nine and the number of railroad employees bound by such action to about three-fourths of the country's total of approximately 2,000,000 union railroad workers.

Revive Issue Later

The vote was taken in a meeting which lasted several hours and in which some of the officials at first favored a walk-out October 30, in protest of recent wage cuts. These officials finally swung over to a "no strike now" policy, but the question of quitting work will be taken up again after the Labor Board renders a decision on the rules and working conditions questions now before it.

Some Sentiment for Strike

It was argued by these officials that the strike would not be entirely successful because of the lack of support from the members of the big four in its strike call.

The turning point in the debate came when it was said the officials' announcement that the strike would not be called.

They, like the leaders of the other railroad unions, had not been able to persuade the brotherhoods and the signalmen to agree to support them throughout the proposed strike. When the officials of the other unions had informed the officials that their men would return to work when their personal grievances had been settled, the officials of the strike unions declared the decision had been made only after a vigorous debate.

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Harvard Men to Help Run Trains in Strike

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 23.—An undergraduate emergency committee, to train Harvard students in a few days in the rudiments of railroading, to-day began enrolling volunteers to aid New England railroads in the event of a strike of rail employees. Arrangements have been made with the roads to give the students the training in shops and on trains. Corliss Lamont, son of Thomas W. Lamont, New York financier, is on the committee.

Two Slain, Seven Shot, as Posse Fights Negroes

Barricaded Blacks Killed by
Citizens or Burned to
Death in Fire Started by
Spark From Own Rifles

Injured All White Men

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
ORANGE, Va., Oct. 23.—Two men were killed and seven wounded to-day as the result of an attempt by a Sheriff's posse to arrest two negro moonshiners who were suspected of having been implicated yesterday in the murder of Sheriff W. C. Bond and Town Sergeant Julian F. Boyer.

The two negroes had barricaded themselves in a barn outside the town limits and, defying arrest, shot all who approached, holding out for more than three hours before they were finally either shot or burned to death in a fire which supposedly was started by the sparks of their own guns. The dead men are Walter Ward and another negro, who is unidentified.

The wounded are all white men, some of them among the most prominent citizens of the section. One, Stanley Carter, a farmer, is seriously wounded. The others are suffering from painful gunshot wounds.

The trouble started last night, when Sheriff Bond and Town Sergeant Boyer went to arrest Ward on a charge of distilling liquor.

Driver Summons Posse

The officers left Orange about 5 o'clock yesterday, driven by a white chauffeur, who was instructed to wait for them at the home of the driver. When they returned, he became armed and went into Orange, hoping that they had turned back. When they were not found he formed a posse and went back in search of them. After hours of searching without success the posse returned to Orange to wait day, and with the first light went back to the section in which the negroes lived.

After a little hunt they came upon the bodies of Bond and Boyer, who were probably instantly killed by a load of bullets. Without knowing who had done the shooting, the men returned to Orange and notified the authorities, who immediately swore in deputies and the search was renewed.

After a short time the men saw a negro dart from a densely wooded patch of land and run toward an open barn. Quickly gathering around him, the men demanded that he surrender. When no reply came they thought he had not concealed himself in the barn and advanced upon it. Two shots were fired, severely wounding Carter and slightly wounding A. N. Boyd, both citizens, who had been sworn in as deputies.

The posse then opened fire upon the barn, and it kept up for three hours, but because of the commanding position of the negroes all who approached within range of their guns were shot and it was impossible to rush in.

Negro Threatens Father

Ward's father, Walter Ward, an old negro, was sent for and asked to intercede with his son and to promise that if he surrendered he would have protection and trial by law. The negro's reply was that if his father approached any closer he would kill him.

Auto Runs Wild on a Ferry;
Kills Woman, Hurls 3 Into Bay

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Oct. 23.—One of the automobiles aboard the ferry boat Perth Amboy shot forward as the boat entered its slip this evening. It crashed into the posts between the vehicle and passenger sections of the boat, crushing a woman to death against one of them and jamming against another a boy, who is dying from his injuries.

Spurgin, Who Stole Fortune, Kills Himself

"Mystery Man," Suicide
in Miami Hotel, Is Identified
by Broker as the
Chicago Bank Wrecker

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 23.—The body of "the man of mystery," who committed suicide in a hotel here last Friday morning, was identified to-day as that of Warren C. Spurgin, president of the Michigan Avenue Trust Company, of Chicago, who has been missing since the failure of that bank four months ago with a loss of about \$750,000. W. J. Bennett, who until two years ago was a broker in Chicago and who knew Spurgin well, made the identification.

"It is Spurgin," Bennett declared. "I am positive it is he. I can hardly be mistaken, for I knew him intimately. The last time I saw Spurgin was in the 'mystery man' where we often met and ate or drank together. We used to take frequent rides in Spurgin's automobile while in Chicago and were close friends."

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Hears-Hylan Plan Doubled Boston Fares

Ten Cents Charged Under
'Trustee' System Which
Curran Declares Mayor
Offered to Shouts Here

Coalition Candidate Gives
Details of Alleged Plot
to Barter City's Rights

Henry H. Curran, Republican-coalition candidate for Mayor, produced yesterday additional facts to support his charge that Mayor Hylan and William Randolph Hearst's attorney, G. S. MacFarland, entered into a deal with Theodore P. Shonts, formerly president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, to raise the fares in New York City to seven cents.

Mr. Curran also showed how the Hearst crowd managed to lift the fare in Boston from five cents to ten cents, and he characterized Mayor Hylan's five-cent fare cry as a fundamental fake. He charged that at Mr. Hearst's bidding Mayor Hylan sought to barter away the rights of the people of New York three years ago.

"What will he (Hylan) do at Hearst's bidding if we grant his demand that he enjoy four years more as Mayor of New York?" asked Mr. Curran.

Fears Another "Sell-Out"

"How soon will he try to sell out again, when he is sure of four years more?"

Mr. Curran's statement follows: "Yesterday I showed that Mayor Hylan, who talks a lot about a 5-cent fare, did his best to saddle us all with a 7-cent fare. From testimony given under oath before the Public Service Commission, I proved that Mayor Hylan, only a little more than two years ago, entered into a deal with the late Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. The object of the deal was to soak the city with a 7-cent fare.

"The deal was a sell-out. Mr. Hylan invited me to come to the City Hall. Arriving there he met a man whom the Mayor introduced as Mr. MacFarland, Mr. Hearst's lawyer. Mr. MacFarland told me that Mr. Hylan told him that Mr. MacFarland was the man who put over the trust scheme of control of the Boston transportation system. Mr. Hylan also told Mr. Shonts that Mr. MacFarland would help the Interborough officials get a 7-cent fare for their line."

"The people will stand for an increase of fare if they know they are going to get the benefit of it themselves, when they would not if they knew a private trust was going to get the benefit," Mr. Hylan said.

Mr. Shonts at this time, according to the latter's testimony.

"We saw the plan was discussed at several secret conferences between Mr. Hylan and Mr. Shonts and was finally dropped—why, I do not know, unless the trustees wanted even more than the 7-cent fare that Mr. Hylan was ready to give them."

What Combine Did to Boston

"Now, I have looked up this Mr. MacFarland. I have found out just what he did for Mr. Hearst in Boston. I have also found out what he and Mr. Hearst did to the people of Boston. Mr. Hylan was absolutely right when he promised Mr. Shonts that Mr. MacFarland could get the fare raised for the people of Boston. The fare was raised from 5 cents to 10 cents. That is exactly what Mr. MacFarland did in Boston, only he never stopped with seven cents, but kept on increasing it until it reached 10 cents. He then made the citizens in that city now pay 10 cents when they formerly paid only five cents prior to Mr. Hearst's benevolent interest in their welfare."

Mr. Curran vied his fight for a higher fare with his newspaper, "The Boston American." There was no mask or pretense about it up there. Mr. MacFarland carried out Hearst's orders there just as Hylan carries out Hearst's orders here.

"The Massachusetts Legislature enacted and passed the elevated public control bill, giving power to operate the elevated lines in New York City by the Governor of the state, with authority to regulate the fare. These trustees took office on July 1, 1913. The first act was to raise the fare in Boston to 7 cents, to begin on August 1. There is a quotation from 'The Boston American' of May 28, 1913, that shows the part Mr. MacFarland played in convincing the Boston public that it was a letter from Governor McCall, of Massachusetts. The article in 'The American' reads:

"The following letter was received to-day by Grenville S. MacFarland, of 'The Boston American' from Governor McCall:

"My dear Mr. MacFarland: I send you herewith one of the public bills which I have just signed the bill for public operation of the elevated railway, in token of your earnest, early and effective advocacy of the bill."

Very truly yours,
"SAMUEL W. MCCALL."

"There you have the inside facts. There is the evidence that Mayor Hylan was a traitor to the people of New York."

Dry Law to Force Famous
Old Homestead to Close

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The first denial that Washington will be the last of the old homesteads to be closed is that the old homesteads will be closed by the dry law.

Irish Envoys Not Bound by Valera Letter

Leader Forced to Recede
Slightly From Attitude
in His Message to Pope;
Consults With Collins

Future Allegiance
To King Not Barred

Sinn Feiners Will Attempt
at Peace Council To-day
to Smooth Over Incident

Special Cable to The Tribune
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DUBLIN, Oct. 23.—Michael Collins, leader of the Sinn Fein army, after passing the week-end here in conference with Eamon de Valera, president of the "Irish republic," started back to London to-night to rejoin his colleagues there and continue the peace negotiations with the British government to-morrow. Collins carries with him plans for dispelling the misunderstanding that arose in the peace negotiations last week and threatened to disrupt them.

Collins talked with De Valera about the message which De Valera sent to the Pope and which was regarded by the British peace delegates as an insult to the King. Explaining the disastrous effect of that message on the negotiations, Collins got De Valera's permission to tell the British delegates that the Irish peace plenipotentiaries are not necessarily bound by De Valera's remarks. Therefore, the peace delegates will say that although De Valera's message repudiated allegiance to the King in the past this does not bar allegiance in the future if the peace conference can succeed in hammering out an agreement on all other points at issue.

Collins went over the situation also with Minister of Home Affairs Stack and with Minister of Defense Brugha. Hereafter the London delegates will try to keep closer accord with the home authorities, but Sinn Fein leaders insist that there has been no division of opinion over De Valera's message.

The conferences of the week-end have served to strengthen Irish hopes for peace, but there is still considerable anxiety over the outlook.

LONDON, Oct. 23 (By The Associated Press).—There was a large gathering in Trafalgar Square this afternoon to observe the anniversary of the death of Terence MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork. MacSwiney died in Prison while on a hunger strike.

None of the Irish delegates to the peace conference attended, but William Roth, member of Parliament for Cork, was among the speakers. Frequent reference was made by speakers to the telegram of Eamon de Valera to Pope Benedict, which was indorsed by the gathering.

The conferences of the Irish Self-Determination League organized processions which, carrying banners and headed by bands, marched from various districts in the city to Trafalgar Square. Notwithstanding the rain which fell it is estimated that nearly 20,000 persons took part in the demonstration.

Gas Explosion Hurls 5
From Beds, Killing Baby

Leak in Pipe Causes Blast That
Destroys Home; Two More
Expected to Die

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Natural gas that leaked from a service pipe in the cellar of William Goodberlet's house in Scottville caused an explosion at 4 o'clock this morning. The force of the blast nearly wrecked the dwelling and started a fire in every room.

Goodberlet, and his son, Eugene, fourteen years old, were blown out of bed and into a hallway, while James Warren and his wife, Marie, with their infant son, were hurled from their bed into the living room. Their bodies were burned and blistered and their nightclothes set on fire.

The two men made their way to the outside door, which they found was blocked tight by the impact of the explosion. It could not be opened. The glass was broken and the family escaped onto the porch. The report of the explosion was so loud that the villagers were aroused and came to the aid of the stricken ones. Firemen attacked the flames, but were not able to save the dwelling.

The injured persons were taken to St. Vincent's hospital in an ambulance, where the baby died at noon. Goodberlet's death is expected. His niece, Mrs. Warren, is likely to die.

No Lid Lifting for Foreigners
At Arms Council, Says Wheeler

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Charles Is Reported in Budapest After Battle; Czechs Mobilize Forces

Charles Cannot Have Throne, Horthy
Says, as Allies Plan to Deport ex-King

BUDAPEST, Oct. 23.—In a declaration to The Associated Press to-day Admiral Horthy, the Hungarian Regent, said:

"I stick to the principle that Charles shall not be allowed to resume power and that he must leave the country until his claims are constitutionally settled."

From The Tribune's European Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 23.—Plans for deporting King Charles to a castle in Spain as soon as his second attempt to regain his throne is frustrated already have been made by the Allies. The fact that the Swiss police were not watching the monarch as closely as they promised to do was noted by the Allied ministers in Berne several weeks ago, and they immediately opened negotiations for transferring their royal prisoner to new surroundings. These plans were completed just about the time Charles took flight from Switzerland. The British official view now is that with many enemies and few friends Charles can quickly be ousted again and put in his new jail.

Deputy Marx
Likely to Head
New Ministry

Conservative Government
Under Present Reichstag
Member Expected to
Take Reins in Germany

Wirth Explains His Fall
Declares Allies Forced His
Cabinet Out by Their
Division of Silesia

By Wireless to The Tribune
Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.
BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The vesting of German soil inhabited by German people away from the fatherland by the League of Nations' division of Upper Silesia made it impossible for the old Cabinet to carry on, Dr. Julius Wirth, who resigned as Chancellor last night, wrote to President Ebert in explaining his reasons for quitting. Under these new circumstances Germany must still carry on, he said, but the retiring ministry could no longer bear the responsibility for meeting obligations to the Allies.

Dr. Wirth resigned on his own initiative, after conferences with party leaders which showed him that he could no longer command a majority in the Reichstag. The indications now are that the Conservatives will play an important if not a predominant role in the next ministry.

The prevailing belief is that Germany will accede to the Upper Silesian decision in much the same way that the Bordeaux Assembly yielded in 1871 to the Prussian annexation of Alsace-Lorraine. A commission will be sent to negotiate with the Poles on the economic administration of the territory, as provided by the league's decision, but every move will be made under protest. No active resistance will be offered, but when the matter comes up in the Reichstag the official phraseology will make the decision a violation of the Treaty of Versailles and of the results of the plebiscite.

Wirth To Be Asked to Stay

All the members of the Reichstag are in Berlin, and initial caucuses looking toward the forming of a new ministry were held. As has been expected, the Socialists will call on President Ebert to request Dr. Wirth to take the post of Chancellor again, and it is probable that the President will make an effort in this direction. At any rate, Dr. Wirth will be Acting Chancellor until a new Cabinet is formed.

Dr. Wirth's chances of regaining the head of the government were weakened by the desertion of the Democrats from his coalition. This party wants to link up with the German People's party, and the leaders of the latter have determined to take no part in a ministry that Dr. Wirth heads. There is talk of permitting Dr. Wirth to keep the post of Minister of Finance in a new Cabinet, as he has held that post in his own administration in connection with the office of Chancellor. The elimination.

(Continued on next page)

Thousands Watch for Clash

Thousands of persons in their Sunday best thronged the promenades in the vicinity of the embassy, hoping to have an opportunity to see a clash between the police and the Communists.

Citizens Flee From Shells
When Paris Fort Burns

TROOPS RUSH RESIDENTS TO SAFETY
After Fire Causes Explosion
of Gas and Other Bombs

PARIS, Oct. 23 (By The Associated Press).—Soldiers to-night hurriedly compelled the evacuation of the population in the vicinity of the fort at Auberjiviers, two miles outside of Paris, when fire broke out and caused the explosion of gas and other shells.

The fort is one of the chain of forty forts surrounding Paris. It is situated to the northwest of the city.

Flames reached the fire broke out the ammunition stores, and when the shells began to explode fire apparatus from Paris was sent to the scene and troops were called out to compel the population in the danger zone to evacuate.

Other Advices Announce Sharp Fighting Between Horthy and Former King Continues Near Capital

Martial Law in City;
Wires to Vienna Cut

Little Entente United in
Opposing Ex-Monarch's
Return; Garrison Deserts

VIENNA, Oct. 23 (By The Associated Press).—Charles, former King of Hungary, entered Budapest this afternoon, according to a report telephoned here from Prague. This is not confirmed from other sources. All wires between Vienna and Hungary have been cut.

Earlier dispatches reported that Charles and his forces had reached Budaors, seventeen miles from the Hungarian capital, where sharp fighting was in progress this afternoon. Admiral Horthy, regent of Hungary, was reported to be personally leading the troops against Charles.

Budapest Hears Gunfire

The forces of Charles were said to aggregate several battalions. They arrived at Budaors early this morning. The sound of the guns was audible in Budapest.

At Budaors Charles's advance had been checked, one of the dispatches saying that the train that preceded Charles had reached that place, but was forced to back out hurriedly upon a show of resistance by the government troops.

Although the situation is obscure, it is known beyond a doubt that there has been brisk, and possibly sanguinary, fighting close to Budapest.

A telephone message from Prague said that Charles had succeeded in reaching Budapest, while the Vienna "Freie Presse" announces that the Italian Legation has received news from Budapest that some of the troops in that capital have declared in favor of Charles.

Reinforcements for Ex-King

Oedenburg, Steinmanger and Stahlweissenburg troops, it is declared, are hastening to reinforce the ex-king, and the fact that bloodshed has begun is believed by those who know the Hungarian character to foreshadow a final struggle between the monarch and the republican forces that probably will extend beyond the borders.

Though possibly checked, the monarch is evidently concentrating for further attacks. The dispatches, moreover, advise that the battle between the monarchists and government troops continues, and also that the government forces are making an irrepressible.

Government circles hope to be able to hold out until the arrival of reinforcements from the provinces, which are expected to-morrow or afternoon.

Insurgent bands from Burgenland are reported to be marching to the support of Charles. An Oedenburg dispatch says that the "Globe" gives the part of the resignation of the Bethlen Cabinet, but this is without confirmation.

Cabinet Council at Prague

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 23 (By The Associated Press).—At a Cabinet council held to-day to consider the situation in Hungary Premier Benes informed the ministers that all measures had been taken to defend the interests of the republic, that the accord between the members of the Little Entente was complete, and a full agreement existed for a common line of action. The diplomatic steps already taken would be supplemented by military and defensive measures.

The cabinet resolved on partial mobilization. A semi-official statement issued after the council says that the government is determined to secure a settlement of the Hapsburg question and, in co-operation with the Allies, to do everything necessary to secure the immediate application of the treaty of peace.

Czechoslovakia is considered to be committed to the policy of absolute opposition to the return of Charles. Premier Benes having recently declared that restoration of the Hapsburgs would amount to a casus belli.

The Premier, who had been out of town, hurriedly returned to Prague and summoned the Cabinet in session. The parliamentary foreign affairs committee will meet Monday to consider the situation. The Socialists, including the Germans, have called a mass meeting. It is considered significant that the German elements oppose Charles.

Jugo-Slavia Strengthens Border